PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 10. 1892-SIXTEEN PAGES.

Generally cloudy weather, with occasional light showers.

CONTINUATION THIS WEEK OF OUR GREAT 20 PER CENT. REDUC-tion Sale. All the Men's, Youths' and Boys' Summer-Weight Suits included

## SPECIAL CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Our great \$4.88 Special Sale in Children's Department will also be continued this week. To replace broken lots caused by the ravages of trade the past week, we will add several new and complete lines of Knee-Pant Suits, worth \$6 and \$7. This Sale affords those who take advantage of it an opportunity to secure first-class Cassimere and Cheviot Suitings at almost half the actual value.

## HAT DEPARTMENT.

Light Felt and Straw Hats at greatly reduced prices. Specialty in Tennis and Yacht Caps, Standard and Hookdowns.

All kinds of Railroad and Uniform Caps. We exhibit larger lines of these goods than anybody. We have just received our last invoice of Ladies' Stylish Yacht Hats. They are all the rage in the East and at the leading watering places. We are right in sympathy with all your wants in the way of Hats, Clothes or Furnishings and can fully satisfy your desires in this regard in the various depart-

## THEWHEN

POWDER-WORKS DESTROYED

Disastrous Explosion Near West Berkley, Cal., Involving Loss of Life.

Several Mills Destroyed and an Unknown Number of Persons Killed-Many Chinese Injured-San Francisco Shaken.

SAN FRANCISCO. July 9 .- At 9:23 o'clock this morning this city was shaken from end to end by a terrible explosion. What it was or where it occurred no one could tell. Before the people had recovered another explosion, fully as severe as the first; again shook the buildings and caused windows to rattle. People began to realize that onlythe explosion of a powder-mill could have produced a shock of that nature. This explanation had hardly been arrived at when, at 9:30, there occurred a terrible explosion that shattered windows all over town, blew in sky-lights, broke plate-glass Montgomery avenue, California Montgomery street, Kearney and other thoroughfares, caused people to rush into the streets as though a convulsion was about to tumble all the buildings about their ears. The consternation was still at its height when there followed two more shocks little less severe than the terrific one which has just been felt. Glass rattled into the streets all over the city, and not a few buildings, according to their inmates, came near collapsing. Men in the tower of the fire-alarm station were sure that the structure was going to collapse. At the Palace Hotel there was great fear among the guests, and all over the city there was created a feeling of alarm. The intensity of this shock can be appreciated when it is known that it was distinctly felt at Sacramento, eighty miles distant, and that win dows were cracked at Napa and other points along the bay shore twenty-five miles from the scene of the explosion.

Along the east side of San Francisco bay are a number of large powder manufactories, which have been the scenes of periodical explosions, in which a number of lives have been lost. At Highland, about onehalf a mile from West Berkeley, and north of Berkeley and Oakland, are located the works of the Giant Powder Company, consisting of chemical-works, mixing and packing-houses, five large buildings in all, together with three large powder magazines and a number of small ones, and it was here that the explosion occurred this morning. The explosion began in the nitro-glycerine-works, and the concussion soon caused an explosion in one of the magazines. Flames also broke out to add to the danger, and, though a wrecking train had promptly been sent from Oakland, the efforts of the crew were confined, to a large extent, in keeping off the great the scene, for within two hundred yards of the flames, unknown to many, was a magazine containing three hundred tons of black powder, the explosion of which would have caused terrible fatalities.

MANY SCORCHED CHINAMEN. The work of gathering the remains of the dead and caring for any who might have escaped from the flames and ruins was pushed forward as rapidly as possible, but the scene was one of such confusion and danger that the work was slow at the best.' The flames from the burning packing and mixing-houses were terrific, and drove the crowds back repeatedly. Chinamen were huddled together in little knots, with scorched faces and hands, and their suffering was intense. Even surgeons were prevented from passing the guards, for the largest of the black-powder magazines lay just over the brow of the nill, and flames from the burning wreckage were creeping nearer and nearer from the top of the hill. Just about the magazine could be seen evidences of the explosion. On the western slope scattered timbers of the giantpowder-house were blazing furiously, while a little yellow stream, trickling toward the bay, showed where the contents of the acid tanks had emptied themselves. All the mixing and packing houses of the black powder department and sulphurmill were in ashes. The damage to the black powder-works alone will amount to over \$75,000. The very first explosion that occurred caused the giant-powder imagagine to go up. The black powder-mills lay directly in the path of the explosion, and burning brands were heaped on the already wrecked buildings, and almost before the frightened Chinamen could collect their senses the powder in the black mills had

It was for a long time impossible to gain any idea of the number of lives lost. The company declined to give out any particulars, and as most of the men employed were Chinese the names were not obtainable. However, an estimate was made at 1 o'clock that there were 104, of whom 101 were Chinamen, but there was reason to believe that that estimate was far in excess of the actual number. The cause of the explosion is said to have been the upsetting of a bottle of soid in the office, which set fire to the building.

THREE WHITE MEN KILLED. This afternoon no one would approach the magazine which had not exploded and which contained over 300 tons of giant powder and dynam:te. Fortunately, however, the fire kept away from the main magazine. Three white men who were working in the nitro-glycerine house were killed. They were John Bowe, Wallace Dickerson and Charles Guberlige. Their podies were found. The head engineer of the giveerine house was blown twenty feet and knocked senseless. The first explosion gave the men in the other departcuts warming, and they ran in time to es

Mrs. Painter, of West Berkeley, who was sick, was so affected that she is believed to be dying. A boy named Borchero was blown through the roof of one of the buildings. He will die. The body of a Chinaman was found on the railroad track haif a mile from the works. The remains of a Chinese boy frightfully mangled were Mrs. Pearce, took the money from the till, found near the scene. John Farley, a and with the shoes made his escape. He workman walking near the mixing-house, ran to the depot and boarded a passing was blown into the bay, but swam out, freight train.

The bodies of the three white men were found in the debris terribly mangled.

Later accounts confine the list of dead among the white employes to these three men. It is almost impossible to ascertain the exact number of Chinese who were killed. Only two bodies of Chinamen were found up to this evening, but it is believed that several others lost their lives. The bodies of the dead are now in Oakland

One of the most striking features of the explosion was the extent of the damage in the way of broken windows that it caused in this city, twelve miles from the scene.

The officers of the Giant Powder Company went to the scene after the explosion occurred. As they saw the wreck of nearly every structure they expressed gratifica-tion at the extremely small loss of life, considering the terrific force of the explosions and the large number of men employed. They say it is almost impossible to estimate the loss, but \$200,000 will probably be the outside figure for the damage to the powder-works.

The San Francisco chemical-works, owned by Egbert Judson and J. L. N. Shepard, were almost destroyed, and their loss is not far from \$150,000. Another dispatch says: The shocks, while not as severe as the earthquake

tremors of last April, caused greater damage in San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda and Berkley. Thousands of window-panes were broken, large plate windows were cracked or shattered, and heavy doors were shaken out. In several parts of the city goods were thrown from the shelves in stores, and, in some cases, clear into the street.

Steamer Blown Up and Many Persons Killed. GENEVA, July 9.—On the lake of Geneva to-day the boiler of one of the steamers exploded while the boat was at her pier at Ouchie. Twelve of those on board were killed outright and forty injured. Many of the passengers were blown into the lake, from which they were rescued by small boats which put out from the shore. LATER-The name of the steamer is Montblanc. It is now known that nine-

teen of those on board were killed. The victims were chiefly English and French

visitors and women and children.

The latest reports from the scene of the disaster place the number of deaths at twenty-two, and say that four of the persons who were wounded will not survive their injuries. From accounts of the accident received here it is learned that the metaldome of the boiler blew off with terrific force, crashed through a state-room as if the walls were made of paper, and emerged at the other end of the steamer. In its flight through the steamer the dome struck and killed five of the passengers and mangled their bodies in a horrible manner. The other persons who lost their lives were scalded to death by the immense volumes of steam which escaped from the broken boiler and filled the state-rooms which they were occupying panic spread among the passengers when the explosion occurred, and those who had escaped death or serious injury, fought savagely to gain the gangway leading to the deck. The crush was frightful, and many of the passengers were knocked from their feet and trampled upon in the mad rush for safety. A number of persons were seriously crushed and bruised during the panic, and there were several narrow escapes from drownings There were no Americans among the passengers on the Mont Blanc.

FREE GAS IN KOKOMO.

The Fighting Companies Are Absolutely Giving Away Both Fuel and Light.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Кокомо, Ind., July 9.—This city is enjoying the luxury of a natural-gas war between the original Kokomo company and the Indiana Natural-gas and Oil Company, which recently piped the city. Both companies are now giving gas absolutely free of cost, and every inhabitant of the city is getting fuel for nothing. The new-comers began the fight a month ago, which finally resulted in giving the gas away for every purpose. Both companies are giving monthly receipts to patrons, but accepting no money. The Indiana company is the company proposing to pipe gas to Chicago, and the local company is one of a dozen or more Indiana companies that have entered into a combine for the ostensible purpose of resisting the Chicago scheme. Kokomo is the natural battle-ground for the contending corporations, and the Chicago company piped this city with that end in view. The combine has been attempting to embarrass the Chicago folks by injunctions and other legal barriers. The Chicago corporation put a \$200,000 plant in Kokomo. The Chicago company is backed by \$50,000,000 of capital, and the Indiana combine is almost equally strong. The battle between these mighty corporations promises to be the fiercest ever known in the natural-gas line.

Started the Fire with Gasoline. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 9.-At the Commercial Hotel, in this city, this morning, George Hoover, night clerk, whose duty it is to build a fire in the large range, met with an accident by which he lost one eye and probably both. It had been his custom to start a fire with coal-oil, but this morning he accidentally got hold of the gasoline can, and when he applied the match the top of the range flew off and the flames burned him horribly about the face and eyes. His right hand was also badly burned. He was taken to the City Hospital and is suffering intensely.

Stole Electricity, but Went Unpunished. Sr. Louis, July 9. -Gustava Tempel, the first man ever tried on the charge of stealing electricity, has been discharged in the Court of Criminal Correction by Judge Claiborne. The judge would not concede that the offense was petit larceny and the grand jury would not allow that it was fraud, so when the case came up yesterday morning attorney McDonald, for Tempel entered a plea of formal acquittal, which was concurred in and the defendant discharged. Tempel, who is a hardware-dealer, was accused of having tapped a wire of one of the electric-light companies to get his illumination free.

Special to the Indianapolis Journa'. VALPARAISO, Ind., July 9 .- A stranger walked into the Chicago store at Chesterton, this county, when no one was in but Mrs. Pearce, wife of the proprietor. asking to see a pair of shoes. Selecting a pair that suited him, he knocked down

READY FOR THE ENEMY

Homestead Thrown Into Excitement at Midnight by an Unconfirmed Rumor-

It Was Reported that Several Car-Loads of the Dread Pinkertons Were About to Disembark Near the Town and March In.

Instantly the Hill-Tops Were Posted with Scouts Armed with Winchesters.

Dispatches from Buffalo and Wheeling, Telling that Detectives Were on the Way and to Be on Guard, Caused the Alarm.

No Further Attempt of the Authorities to Restore Civil Law in the Place.

Streets Still Picketed with Guards Who Allow No One to Enter the Town Without Satisfactory Explanation of Their Presence.

Fear that the Torch Will Be Used if Another Effort Is Made to Enter the Mills.

to the Scene of Trouble, Despite It Is Known the Sheriff Is Without Deputies.

Governor Pattison Not Likely to Send Troops

McCleary Says He Will Make No More Efforts to Secure a Posse of Citizens.

Offers of Assistance Refused by the Leaders of the Strikers, Who Say They Have Plenty of Money to Make a Long Fight.

Martial Law Enforced by the Officers of the Amalgamated Association.

Reply to Chairman Frick's Statement-Movement to Compel the City of Allegheny to Return to Carnegie His Free Library.

PROBABLY FALSE ALARMS.

Workmen at Homestead Called Out of Bed to Prepare for the Coming of Pinkertons.

Erectal to the Indianapolis Journal. HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 10.-Hugh O'Donnell is authority for the startling statement made at midnight that it is now definitely known that a force of Pinkerton men are rapidly approaching Homestead. They are said to be coming over the Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio, will disembark at the nearest point to the town and come in over the hills. A heavy line of scouts has been sent out to guard the approaches to the town from that side. The excitement

12:05 A. M.-An attempt on the part of the Pinkerton men to take possession of the Homestead steel-works is expected early this morning. It has been definitely learned that the Pinkerton forces, presumably from Buffalo, are to embark from their train on the Wheeling branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at a point northwest of Homestead and from over the hills and under cover of the company's houses endeavor to steal into the mill. A line of scouts, armed with Winchester rifles, has been started along the hill-tops to prevent a surprise.

1 A. M.-Two hundred and fifty picket men are on the hill-tops overlooking the B. & O. railroad tracks. They are well armed, and any attempt to take the works by force will be met with a warm reception. The town is seemingly peaceful, but word has been passed from house to house and armed men are hurrying toward the point of vantage selected.

A dispatch received from Wheeling, Va., says: "Five special passenger coaches were attached to the B. & O. train from 6 P. M. this evening, on its way to Pittsburg. The coaches were not run into the depot and were switched direct on to the Pittsburg branch. Special precautions seemed to have been taken to prevent examination of the coaches and they attracted no particular attention. Labor leaders here, however, believe that they contained Pinkertons on their way to Homestead."

DANGER FROM FIRE.

The Company's Works at the Mercy of Incendiaries-The Missing Pinkertons.

Erecial to the Indianapolis Journal. eHOMESTEAD, Pa., July 9 .- Should fire break out in Homestead, and that is not unlikely, as a result of further trouble, the town will be practically at the mercy of the flames. Yesterday the startling discovery was made that the reservoir basin by which Homestead is supplied with water had sprung a leak, and already three feet of water had been lost. The basin is situated on a hill above the town. Into it the water is pumped by machinery, and those in charge aim to keep fifteen feet always at hand. Since the leak started the supply has been reduced to eleven feet of water and strenuous efforts are being made to discover the leak. At the same time the pumps are put to their full working power in the hope of maintaining a supply sufficient to cope with an emerhas taken other precautions to prevent disaster from flames. He has contracted for 2.500 feet of hose in addition to the amount now at his command, and this will be distributed at points where it may be used to | try. We don't need money yet."

the best advantage. It is reasonable to suppose that a further attempt to place Pinkerton men in the works would result in incendiarism. A mob of men absolutely beyond the control of their leaders and with the belief in their minds that hired assassins had come to take bread from the mouthe of their wives

of a miracle would prevent the impulse of the moment from being carried out. Oil and other inflammable material would be near at hand, and the design once suggested could be carried out in short order. It is obvious that the Homestead fire department occupies an important and re-

sponsible position.

The almost general belief that Pinkerton men are in Homestead engaged in obtaining information for the Carnegie company is well expressed in the columns of a local paper in the following manner: "There seems to be no doubt but that there are a few Pinkerton men in the following manner: few Pinkerton men in town who are em-ployed in getting a list of the wounded and the time he stepped from the train until

ployed in getting a list of the wounded and others who were active participants in the riot. As a word of warning, it behooves our people to be quiet on the subject, and give them no opportunity to find the objects of their search. In talking of the matter let no names be mentioned, and their errand will then be fruitless."

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of some of the Pinkerton men has not been cleared. It is not believed that the men seen to jump or fall overboard from the burning barges managed to escape alive, although it is said that a large number of the detectives deserted the barges as they passed Lock No. 1, and that others lost themselves in the crowd and got away after the surrender. The bodies of two unknown men have been found in the Monongahela river at Pittsburg within the last twenty-four hours, and many here believe they were in the employ of the Pinkerton agency. Yesterday your correspondent saw two men in a boat at the Carnegieworks bridge engaged in dragging the river, presumably for bodies. With all these stories, it seems likely that some of the Pinkertons found a grave in the waters of the Monongahela.

WARNING FROM BUFFALO.

WARNING FROM BUFFALO. This afternoon a telegram was received at Amalgamated Association headquarters notifying the leaders that three car-loads of Pinkertons and a car-load of ammunition had left East Buffalo, N. Y., for Pittsburg. The dispatch came from a reliable source, one in which the leaders place the utmost guard" were its concluding words, and the men in command have determined to be guided by the warning. One of the leaders said this afternoon that he would like to be able to say that danger of another conflict had passed, but he could not do this honestly. He seemed to place credence in the East Buffalo warning, and, as he spoke, his serious face attested the troubled condition of his mind. The warning has gained currency, and it is believed almost generally

to be based on authentic information. Although no trouble is expected for some time armed guards patrolled both banks of the river all night and watched all appreaches to the Carnegie works. The feeling among the citizens of Homestead early to-night was that Sunday will be a day of quiet. Neither side will take any steps to precipitate trouble, and both will wait until Monday before deciding upon any steps either toward a compromise or to force a surrender. On Monday, however, there is no telling what turn affairs may take. A rash step on the part of the Carnegie people will surely cause trouble. The locked-out men have been held in check since Wednesday by their leaders. They have been remarkably submissive, but they are growing impatient, and no man knows what the outcome will be if they break away from their leaders and settle matters in their own way.

Burgess McLuckie went to Pittsburg this afternoon and held a conference with Sheriff McCleary. The situation was reviewed at length. The Burgess pointed out the fact that the Carnegie mills are not in the town of Homestead, and there is no trouble in the town which requires the intervention of the sheriff. He claimed that the town is orderly and the citizens and visitors on legitimate business are not interfered with in any way. The consultation did not res. It in any change in the situation. Every one who comes to the town is watched the moment he leaves the If visitors fail to answer satisfactorily they are practically placed under arrest until some reliable citizen comes forward and vouches for them. instances have to-day where representatives newspapers were told by the press committee of the strikers unless they were more careful in their reports they would not be permitted to remain in town. One of the leaders, in a talk with your representative. to-day that if the Carnegie ple do not come to a settlement. attempt to starve the into submission by keeping the Homestead mills idle, while urgent contracts are filled

at the Carnegie Steel Company, at Brad-dock, the men are in a position to compel a strike at the latter place. The newspaper correspondents met Hugh O'Donnell, by invitation, at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association, at 8:50 P. M. Each man, upon presenting his oredentials, was given a white badge, upon which was printed: "A. A. of I. Each badge was numbered, and the name of the wearer and of the paper represented were entered in the official book of the organization. Mr. O'Donnell assured the press representatives that the badges would pass through all lines of pickets permit them to go where they please so far as the Amalgamated Association was concerned. Mr. O'Donnell promised that newspaper men would not be interfered with in the future. Upon this statement no further action was taken by the newspaper men.

YESTERDAY AT HOMESTEAD.

The Town Under Martial Law Enforced by

the Amalgamated Association. HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 9.—The reign of quiet is still undisturbed at Homestead. and but for the suppressed excitement of the little groups that cluster on the streets no one would suspect that it had been so recently the scene of a great tragedy. A Chicago which passed through this city, at | discipline that might well excite the envy of a militia organization is alleged by the strikers to exist in their ranks, and while their policy is to wait and watch, they declare they are well prepared for the enemy. So perfect is their organization, so numerous are their sentinels up and down the river that surprise seems next to impossible from any force. The men have apparently made up their minds that sooner or later the mill-owners will make another effort to resume their dominion here and every preparation is being made to repel that effort when it comes. Several times during the day telegrams have been received conveying the intelligence that Pinkertons were being shipped, or massed for shipment to Homestead; and whether these were true or false they have had the effect of keeping up a tension that is at last beginning to tell on the features of

There is no doubt that organized labor is in sympathy with the Pennsylvania iron and steel-workers, and there is no doubt that in every large city of the country abor leaders are keeping a vigilant lookout for Pinkerton recruiting stations, and that every suspicious indication is being flashed to the committee. During the day numerous telegrams of condolence for the dead and congratulations for the heroic resistance of the living have been received by the strikers, and tenders of assistance have been pouring in. While the sentiments of condolence and congratulations have been gratefully received, the proflers of financial assistance have been courteously declined. A prominent leader of the strikers probably "sized up the situation to-day when he said: "Assistance! Money! Why, we have more money on hand than some of the States of this coun-All the accompanying scenes of want and

squalor that are incidental to the typical strike are significantly absent here. Nobody seems to be worrying over the morrow, and everybody seems to be prepared for a prolonged siege. Many of the work-men own homes; nearly all of them have money in the bank, and for those who have

to-day resembled very much that of a Sab-

bath day in a manufacturing town. There was no turmoul, no visible excitement and the new arrival was free to come and go as he wished, quite in contrast from yesterday, when probably the newcomer would have been quietly shadowed from the instant of his departure, but so cleverly would this have been done that unless he was unusually vigilant he would never have suspected the espionage to which he was subjected. The challenges and the annoyance were absent to-day, and unless the visitor ventured too near the mill he would never suspect that martial law here declared by the that martial law has been declared by the Amalgamated Association. But there is a martial law, as thorough as Ben Butler ever gave New Orleans, and the instant the visitor attempts to approach the scene of Wednesday's battle or enter the mill he is made cognizant of its existence. But the hand that stays him is not one of steel, but rather the touch of velvet. A sentry crosses his path and, in a tone that is courteous but positive, informs the saunterer that he can proceed no further. "Thus far shall you go and no further" is the announcement of the Homestead sentries, and the ment of the Homestead sentries, and the command is as religiously enforced as any

It is a part of the programme of the strikers that the great Carnegie plant must be preserved intact and free from outside intermeddling or trespass. Their labor has built up this mammoth plant, they say, and their care must preserve it for the future support of their families when the great industrial battle shall have been won. The regular watchmen of the company number scarce a dozen, but they are number to strike the improvements or who cannot satisfactorily explain their business. So far as newspaper men are concerned, arrangements have been perfected by which badges, with the approval of the advisory committee of the strikers, will be issued to all persons who can establish their identity. The advisory committee has practically been a nonentity for several days, but an organization was effected this afternoon, and it has kept the men under better discipling than yesterday. The saloons were divine injunction of Mosaic law. been won. The regular watchmen of the company number scarce a dozen, but they are religiously and very punctiliously recognized by the strikers as the custodians of the plant. And so it is that literally and technically the mills are in the hands of confidence. "This is official; be on your | the company's representatives, but how long it would remain so were an attempt made to man it with non-union labor is an entirely different question. The feeling of fear yesterday that the militia might be summoned has died away.

NO MILITIA OR DEPUTIES. The visit of the strikers' committee to the Governor last night apparently has satisfied the men that no danger need be apprehended from the military while the present condition of things continues, and that only in a very extreme case will the troops be summoned. Simultaneously with the intelligence there has disappeared all talk about the sheriff and his deputies coming to take possession of the works, for the firm and leaders, who were asked to-day, professed absolute ignorance of anything relating to the sheriff or the proposition that the deputies be permitted to take possession of the mill property. The locked-out workmen talk about the mill being in the possession of the company's watchmen are on guard there and the clerks of the firm come and go as evidence of this. They further declare that none of the men is in the yards and are careful that the locked-out workmen shall not assume the right to enter the place. An understanding, it is well known, however, exists between the workmen and the watchmen and the latter are there entirely by sufferance of the strikers. It is so patent as to hardly need statement that possession of the property by the firm is in name rather than in fact, and an illusion rather than a reality. Its old watchmen are there, but no one pre tends that the firm could do what it will with its property, or that, for one instant, would the works be permitted quietly to serve the purpose for which they exist.

The Homestead Daily Messenger, which reflects entirely the views of the strikers, this evening editorially states very clearly the case on this point. It says: "It has locked-out men the most-to have the troops come here and take possession of mill. The men now believe that the forces they have to contend against are not those of the State or county, but of the comp ny, and that it has come to a struggle with them on one side and the firm, with such Pinkertons or other assistance as it can employ, on the other. From casual remarks, though, it seems probable that, Governor's reception of them, no assurances were obtained, and that the troops may be ordered here."

A QUESTION OF ENDURANCE. "It is now a question of endurance," said one of the leaders when asked about the situation. "Should it come to the worst and that step be necessary we will walk | nicely and the result is fully satisfactory." out and leave the town, but we believe we | was Hugh O'Donnell's comment: "Gov.

will win." the works idle and starve out the men by to force their way into their works with the aid of an armed force strong enough for the purpose and also to guard the nonunion men whom the firm shall employ. The strikers uniformly express the bethat the firm cannot and will not adopt the first course, Hugh O'Donnell and other leading workmen say that in their opinion a second conflict is to come, and that the firm is massing Pinkerton forces preparatory to a second raid. O'Donnell said to-day that their news was to the effect that towns surrounding Homestead and the city of Pittsburg had large numbers of strangers in them, and they believed the Pinkertons were getting ready for another move. The opinion was expressed that this move would be delayed until the firm had se-cured a sufficient number of non-union men to come here to work to justify the starting of the fires. A strong guard would then be thrown in here if possible, and such attempt, the men say, will be as fiercely resisted as the previous one.

The Amalgamation has the sympathy and assistance of the Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor and other organizations, and through men in these organizations in all parts of the country and through the railroad men they can secure much additional information of any movements on the part of the firm. The fight will be kept up even though the firm should gain an entrance. The men say they are prepared for a long resistance—a year if necessary. There are some citizens of Homestead well informed about the mill men, who place the time necessary to compel the men to give in as low as four months, although admitting if they sacrifice a great deal they can hold out longer. Under the rules of the order the men must rely upon their own resources for two months, and then \$5 a week is paid out. The treasury of the order is rich, but the employes are numerous. About \$90,000 is paid out each two weeks by the firm when the works are in operation. The men could secure enough money from their own order and from the contributions of other organizations to keep the wolf from the door a long time, but this would not be the big wages they usually receive, and the probable loss of comforts and even of homes acquired by long toil is hard to contemplate.

THE COMPANY'S POSITION. The endurance of the firm is also a matter of some doubt. It is immensely rich. very determined, and well considered its present course, but every day means a big loss and slipping away of trade. The Homestead plant is one of the largest pro-

company's trade may be diverted to other works never to be regained. A clause common to nearly every contract made in the coal, coke, iron, steel and other industries is that the contracting parties shall not be liable for any delays in fulfillment of contracts due any delays in fulfillment of contracts due to strikes. The company thus escapes liabilities for delays in furnishing material. Orders are not usually received a great ways ahead. There is a considerable quantity of finished products now in the works, but it is highly probable that, notwithstanding the nominal control asserted to be rested to the company by virtue of the

standing the nominal control asserted to be vested in the company, by virtue of the presence of the company's watchmen, it is highly probable that any attempt to remove this material would meet with vigorous opposition from the locked-out men.

How long the strike can last is therefore questionable, and in Homestead another sharp fight is anticipated by many persons who believe the company will vigorously fight to put its works in operation. Success in this respect would doubtless lead to several subsequent riots, but the firm would have the upper hand. Meanwhile the strikers will continue orderly and hope to force the company to agree to some mode of settlement. When the company is prepared it will probably send men here, and on opposition being made to them troops will be asked. will be asked.

Will be asked.

The town to-day has been quiet and is in control of the leaders, and they realize a mistake was made by unauthorized persons attempting to establish a dictatorship over every one here. They will continue to exercise the right to oust out of town all persons they suspect of being here to spy on their movements or who cannot satisfactorily explain their business. So far as newspaper men are concerned, arrangements have been perfected by which badges, with the approval of the advisory committee of the strikers, will be issued to cipline than yesterday. The saloons were open to-day, but there was little drinking

except by a few foreigners.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR. The men are considerably agitated over the publication of reports stating that they were making preparations for warfare. They deny absolutely that they have any intention to use dynamite to blow up property on the approach of a hostile force. The report that two cannons were on their way to them, they also deny as absolutely false, as they did a statement that they were fortifying the mills and property there to resist attacks. The mill-works afford, in their natural state, many good opportunities for resistance, but so far asl casual observance from the outside goes, nothing has been done to increase these opportunities. Admission to the mill itself is refused by the watchmen, George W. Carr, one of the committee which visited Harrisburg, Clifford, O'Donnell and other strikers are authority for the statement that no fortifications have been attempted, and assert that not one of their men have been admitted to the works. They say they have cautioned their men against going there. They said the company and point out the fact that | that they could not get a pass for the reporters to personally inspect the works, and an intimation was conveyed that they did not wish to attempt anything of the sort for the reason that it might interfere with their contention that the works are in

the company's possession.

As nothing could be learned from the Amalgamated Association men in charge of the Carnegie works, and admission was denied all newspaper men, a correspondent procured a field-glass and took an observation from the top of the hill on the north side of the river. Nothing of a startling nature was observed, although it was discovered that the men who have been there for the last two days have been busy. The buildings damaged in the battle of Wednesday have been repaired, and the wrecks of the Pinkerton barges have been The feeling against the presence of deputies or soldiers largely has had its origin the strikers have been moved about in in the belief that their presence must mean | such a manner as to strengthen the weak protection to any persons the firm put to points on the river bank. If equal preside of the works the strikers have almost an impregnable fort, and it will take a large force of men to dislodge them. The piles of coke, coal and brick in the vard been a question which would benefit the | form excellent breast-works around the outside of the plant. Back of these, the bridge iron, which has been lying there the works or not. It has been argued that | ever since the mill shut down, has been if the troops had possession of the works | piled up and arranged in rows, in such a that not a single man would be allowed to | manner that several hundred men can fire enter or leave the works until a settlement | from behind them. The breast-works are was made between the company and the | so arranged that if the men in possession strikers. But, according to information are driven from one point they can from a reliable source, the troops would get behind another shelter by renot only have to protect the company's treating a few steps, and can con-property, but all labor employed inside the tinue in the same course until driven inside the new mills. Surrounding the converting mills is a pile of pig-iron about fifteen feet high, on the outerside of which is a deep ditch. Any party intrenched in this fortification can easily hold it against three times its number, as the defenses are so erected as to be barriers in the way of a charging party. Should an notwithstanding what is said about the attempt be made to carry the works by force, there will undoubtedly be much bloodshed, as the men are well armed and amply supplied with ammunition.

NO SOLDIERS FOR THE PRESENT. The committee that visited Harrisburg and conferred with Governor Pattison returned to-day. "We were received very Pattison treated us well," said Mr. Carvar, Barring the prospect of State interven- | They would not go into details, and there tion but two courses seem open to the firm | are many persons who yet look to see the of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. One is to leave | spectacle of militia in the streets of Homestead. The assurance that slow process, the other is to make an effort | troops are not yet to go are for the present only. Subsequently O'Donnell said: "Unless there are some overt acts of violence on the part of the workmen, which cannot be avoided by the civil authorities or by the men themselves. the militia will not be called out. The policy of this administration is to use the military only as a last resort, and only for execution. They will not be used to take possession of the works to permit others to work in the Carnegie mills. Now, understand me. I am not saying this on the authority of the Governor, but I have arrived at that conclusion from what I have seen. Heretofore, whenever a manufacturing corporation or firm has seen fit to reduce the wages of its men, it has forced an issue with them, inciting them to some trifling, overt act of violence and then called in the military and used them to operate the works under protection. In other words, the manufacturers have been able to call out the militia to accomplish their personal ends regardless of others in the case. But that era is at an end. The militia, if called out at all, will perform their proper function-that of

suppressing insurrection." Mr. O'Donnell said he sincerely hoped that there would be no further trouble, and said he would do all in his power to avert it. Anything done lawfully by the officers will be respected, and the men will offer no resistance to the discharge of duty on the part of the authorities. They will resist any interference of the Pinkerton forces to the bitter end, on the ground that these men are unlawful invaders of their

The Montooth Band, of Pittsburg, had a little difficulty in getting out of town last night, owing to the vigilant endeavor of the strikers to keep track of all persons unknown to them. The band attended one of the funerals, and missed their train home. They attempted to make the Baltimore & Ohio station across the river, but were halted by pickets, and detained until the Excelsior Band of Homestead could arrive and secure their release. The knowledge of the condition of affairs has kept many strangers out of town, and while every passenger train has at the windows numerous faces, few persons

NO SOLDIERS FOR HOMESTEAD.

O'Donnell's Committee Thinks the Governor Will Not Call Out the Militia.

alight at the stations.

PITTSBURG, July 9.- The committee of five Homestead citizens who went to Harrisburg last night to acquaint Governor Pattison with the exact situation and the and children would obey no orders except those born of passion and impulse. If the Pinkertons became possessed of the idle mill a suggestion that the mill be fired would spread like wildfire, and little short in the local organization treasury, but the local organization treasury of the United States, and a sentiment of the men, and to make a reference of the local organization treasury of the United States, and a sentiment of the men, and to make a reference or the local organization treasury of the Amalgamated Association that the mill be fired by in the United States, and a sentiment of the men, and to make a reference or the local organization treasury of the Amalgamated Association will become available. No formal and the United States, and a sentiment of the men, and to make a reference or the local organization treasury of the Amalgamated Association will become available. No formal and the United States, and a sentiment of the men, and to make a reference or the local organization treasury of the Amalgamated Association will become available. No formal and the United States, and a sentiment of the men, and to make a reference or the local organization treasury of the Amalgamated Association will be the subject of the United States, and a sentiment of the men, and to make a reference or the local organization treasury of the Amalgamated Association treasury of the Amalgamated Association will be the subject of the local organization treasury of the United States, and a sentiment of the men, and the local organization treasury of the local organization treasury of the local organization treasury of the local organization treasury or the local organization treasury or the local organization treasury or the local org